

DPR balance sheet

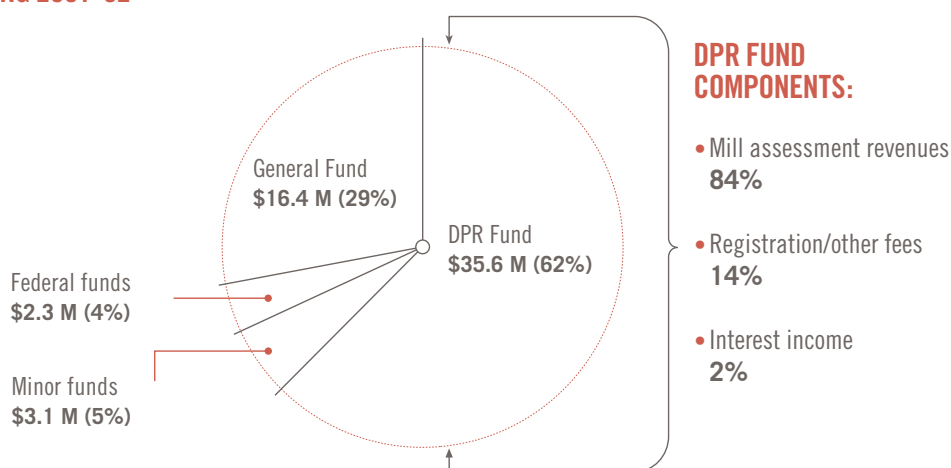
Pesticide Regulatory Program Funding

In 2001-02, the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) expended \$57 million and employed approximately 371 employees. DPR receives support from the General Fund, federal funds, various reimbursements, and the DPR Fund. The DPR Fund has three primary sources: annual certificates of product registration, pesticide-related business licenses, and a mill assessment collected on pesticide sales.

In 2001-02, the mill rate was 17.5 mills, or 1.75 cents per dollar of pesticide sales. (One mill is equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of one cent.) An additional, three-fourths mill is assessed on agricultural products for pesticide consultation activities of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. (Collection of this additional, three-fourths mill fee was suspended by Governor Davis for calendar year 2002.)

Additional funds from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture support DPR activities performed with or on behalf of these federal agencies.

DPR FUNDING 2001-02



DPR ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

A pesticide must be registered (licensed) with DPR before it can be used, possessed, or offered for sale in California. The **Registration Branch** coordinates the required evaluation process for registration decisions. Branch scientists share data review responsibilities with staff scientists in other branches. The Branch oversees call-ins of data, and maintains product label files and the pesticide data library.

DPR requires a registrant to submit data on a product's potential health effects. The **Medical Toxicology Branch** reviews toxicology studies and prepares risk assessments, scientific estimates of the likelihood that an adverse health effect will result from exposure to a particular amount (dose) of a pesticide or pesticides.

The **Worker Health and Safety Branch** characterizes human exposure, assesses safety, designs and conducts field studies to better evaluate exposure to pesticides, and develops risk reduction mechanisms when needed. Branch scientists analyze county investigations of pesticide-related illnesses and investigate unsafe conditions in workplaces where pesticides are used.

The **Enforcement Branch** enforces pesticide laws and regulations, administers the nation's largest state produce residue monitoring program and conducts outreach and compliance activities. Field enforcement activities are largely carried out by county agricultural commissioners and their staffs (approximately 400 biologists). Enforcement Branch staff provide training, coordination, supervision, and technical support. (DPR supports local activities with specified funds, including six mills from the DPR Fund. See "Local Assistance" in the pie chart below.)

The **Environmental Monitoring Branch** monitors the environment to determine the fate of pesticides, protecting the public and the environment from pesticide contamination through analyzing hazards and developing pollution prevention strategies.

The **Pest Management and Licensing Branch** evaluates pesticide and pest management problems and provides information and grants to develop new strategies that reduce adverse environmental impacts and hazards from pesticide use; oversees licensing and certification of dealers, pesticide brokers, agricultural pest control advisers, pest control businesses, and applicators; manages the Endangered Species Program; and collects, reviews, corrects, and analyzes pesticide use reporting data.

DPR EXPENDITURES 2001-02

